

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

There are few American Patriots, whatever be their party predilections, whose hearts will not swell within their bosoms in the perusal of the subjoined article. For ourselves, we are free to confess that there is more than one passage of it which moved our feelings in more than one way.

[The following excellent description of Gen. Scott's entrance into the city of Mexico is from the pen of an eye-witness, Mr. WARLAND, now the Editor of the Lowell Journal, who served in the Mexican campaign. It appeared in that paper on the anniversary of the day.]

General Scott's triumphant entry into the City of Mexico as a Conqueror—his departure from it as a Prisoner.

Five years ago this morning General Scott, at the head of his brilliant Staff, made his triumphant entry into the ancient Capital of the Aztecs. He had already ordered a portion of the troops to the Grand Plaza, and as, at a little after nine o'clock, he rode up from the western garita among them, in full uniform, and mounted on his splendid charger, the spectacle was one of deep and thrilling interest to every American. The stars and stripes floated to the breeze from the National Palace. The old Cathedral loomed magnificently on one side of the square, and from the balconies of the old Cortes edifice on the other the Spanish and Mexican girls came to wave their white handkerchiefs as emblems of peace, and silent petitioners for the advancing conqueror. Beneath the pillars of the bazaar, and under the shadow of the Cathedral, might be seen grim Mexicans, seething from their serapes and beneath their broad sombreros—wonderstruck at the idea of their beautiful capital of 250,000 souls having thus suddenly fallen into the hands of less than 8,000 American troops.

As the General rode through the Grand Plaza, amid the Yankee blue jackets drawn up in perfect order on either side, and the heavy cannon, whose thunders but the day before were heard with such fearful effect at Chapultepec, ranged here and there, all discipline for the moment seemed to be forgotten by the gallant soldiers.

They loved their chief almost to adoration. They had been with him in his perilous march from Vera Cruz, and had followed him into the blaze of every victorious battle-field, and now on this morning to see him triumphantly entering the enemy's capital, their hearts thrilled with joy and exultation. Throwing off all restraint, as the old hero came forward upon his prancing steed, the hearty huzzas and cheers rent the air, loud and loud. As the General took off his cap, in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting from his victorious men, one of the bands struck up our national air, and again, and louder than before, the huzzas broke from the lips of the exultant troops. Gen. Scott, dismounting at the gate of the National Palace, entered the grand hall or saloon, from whence the edicts of Viceroy and Governors and Presidents for centuries had been issued, and immediately wrote an order announcing his occupancy of the Mexican Capital. In that announcement, a copy of which is before us, he says, and beautifully says: "Under the favor of God the valor of the army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the Capital of Mexico, and on the Palace of its Government. The honor of the army and the honor of our country call for the best behavior on the part of all. The valiant must obtain the approbation of God and country, be sober, orderly, and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will not be deaf to this appeal from their commander and friend."

On the afternoon of the same day Gen. Scott again addressed the troops in these words: "The General-in-Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship, thanks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country. Beginning with the 10th of August and ending the 14th instant, this army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the gates of San Cosme and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited numbers who have performed such brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration."

In such fitting language did the victorious conqueror address the men under his command upon his triumphant entry into the Mexican capital. How well his words were heeded, and with what devotion and patriotism he proceeded at once to the work of securing the great object of his mission—an honorable peace—is known to the nation and the world. There never was an army whose bearing and conduct in a conquered country reflected such honor upon itself or upon its own country as the American army in Mexico. Upon its entrance into the capital, the Republic had no Government, and it therefore became the first duty of Gen. Scott to give the people an administration which should protect them in their rights of property and in their religious observances.

Here it was that the victorious Chief displayed those high civil and administrative talents which won the admiration of the whole army, and proved his unquestionable claim to the possession of the higher attributes of the statesman as well as of the soldier. We shall not dwell upon the administration of affairs during Gen. Scott's occupancy of the city of Mexico further than to say that it was brilliant, and in all respects successful. Through his devotion, perseverance, and incessant labors, peace also was finally secured.

We have briefly sketched the Conqueror's triumphant entrance into the National Palace on the morning of September 14th. Now the scene changes, and the picture is reversed.

In six months, to a day, from the date of his own announcement of the occupancy of the capital, Gen. Scott stood in the National Palace a prisoner, and the chains forged by American hands at home. He was summoned before a Court of Inquiry in the Palace; and as he stood up before his judges, his inferior, his tall and commanding form the observed of all observers, pleading his rights, modestly alluding to his own services, and portraying the wrongs he had received, one could not but say, "alas, there is reason to complain of the ingratitude of Republics!"

On the morning of the 14th of March following his entrance into the capital, he stood before that Court in the Palace and addressed his accusers. His words, as he stood up boldly and respectfully before them in the great saloon we have referred to, were as follows:

"Here in the capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my command, I find myself but a prisoner at large—the chief criminal before this court. Stricken down from a high command, from a high military position, the highest, perhaps, ever occupied by any individual since the days of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington—I feel deeply wounded; my military pride has been cast down into the dust, not by the public enemy, but by the long arm of power from home. All that could be done in that quarter to degrade and humble me, has been done. But, sustained by the Almighty's arm, feeling strong in conscious rectitude, strong in mind and body, I bid defiance to my accusers!"

There was not an American in Mexico who, as he listened to these words, and saw the old hero, like Columbus in chains, dishonored by his own country, did not feel mortified and ashamed that he should have received such treatment. The whole matter of the court, as every one knows, proved to be a magnificent farce, and was finally dropped—as if the only object of its instigators had been to degrade Scott upon the very theatre of his glorious renown.

And now the scene changes again. On the morning of the 23d of April it became known to some few that General Scott was about to leave the city of Mexico for his home. In the evening of that day a large assemblage of the friends of the gallant hero collected in front of his quarters in the city of Mexico,

and bade him farewell by a grand serenade. Several very appropriate and touching airs were played, and at the close of the very spirit-stirring sounds of "Hail to the Chief," the commanding form of the General was seen to come to the front of the balcony, from whence he bowed his thanks, silently, it is true, but the feelings of many a bounding and warm heart responded, and three loud and hearty cheers were given for General Scott, as he disappeared from the window.

The next morning there was an affecting scene in front of his quarters, as he came out to start upon his journey to Vera Cruz. The Rifle Guard was drawn up to receive him, and as he passed they presented arms to their beloved commander for the last time, and shed tears like children; and so affected was the old hero that he could hardly get into his carriage. Officers and men crowded around him, and as he was too much overcome to receive them all, those who had not the happiness of shaking him by the hand were glad to get a sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even a chance of seeing him mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory should not leave the valley of his great operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was too much exhausted by his late heavy labors, and the emotion of parting with his brothers in arms, to ride on horseback—as it proceeded along the causeway to El Pénon, the officers crowded, and as fast as one could give the "God bless you, General," and fall back, his place was supplied by another, and so the adieu continued for a long way on the road.

And thus did WINFIELD SCOTT leave Mexico—going, virtually, a prisoner from the capital which but a few months before he had entered as a triumphant conqueror! Will not the people bear this fact in mind, now that they have an opportunity of bestowing their loftiest honors upon one who has reflected such lofty honor and renown upon our country?

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852. GENTLEMEN: By an article copied into the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 12th instant from the *St. Louis Republican*, I learn that a controversy is going on in the public journals as to who captured Gen. RIAL, of the British army, in the battle of Niagara. That is not a subject for dispute. Gen. BROWN's official report of the battle states the matter correctly. At the close of the third paragraph of that report the General says: "The 25th had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances," and in the paragraph which follows he says: "The 25th regiment, under Major JASPER, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The Major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by General Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's flank; had captured, by a detachment under Capt. KETCHUM, Gen. RIAL, and sundry other officers." &c. (See Gen. Brown's report in Brannon's military and naval letters, page 281.) The facts are these: When the 25th had turned General RIAL's left flank it was ascertained from prisoners that Gen. DUMYON was advancing at the head of a heavy division. The importance of checking his movement and keeping him out of action until Gen. Brown should come up with RIAL's and PORTER's brigades was obvious. Capt. KETCHUM was detached with his company to seize the Niagara road, with orders to seize all who should attempt to pass, either to the front or rear; the commander of the regiment at the same time taking a position with five companies to support him, and to check the movements of a body of cavalry not more than a hundred paces from the road.

In about ten or fifteen minutes KETCHUM reported the capture of Gen. RIAL, with his escort. While these events were occurring a detachment under a non-commissioned officer, which had been sent down the road towards the advancing column, captured Capt. MOONSON, (I believe that is the name,) the British assistant adjutant general, on his way with a communication from Gen. RIAL to Gen. DUMYON, and a communication to the latter from the former, with a communication to the former. The 25th regiment was then between the two British Divisions, and it was important to get the prisoners out of the way that they might not impede its action. It was due to Capt. KETCHUM that he should conduct them from the field, and he was detached with forty men to deliver them to Gen. Scott.

Gen. BROWN's report was first published in the *National Intelligencer*, if I mistake not, in August, 1851, and can be referred to by any one having access to a file of that journal. It is due to the memory of KETCHUM, as gallant a soldier as ever led American troops into battle, who never hesitated, no matter what the peril, to execute any order given to him; who never made an attack which was not successful, nor received one which was not repulsed; that the facts in regard to the capture should be correctly understood. I therefore ask the favor of you, gentlemen, to publish this note in the *Intelligencer* as early as you can conveniently find room for it; and I am, Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth District of Massachusetts. He has always been a warm supporter of Mr. WEBSTER, but, yielding personal preferences for the sake of Whig principles, gives a hearty support to the regular nomination. The Boston Atlas gives the following sketch of his speech at the Convention:

"Mr. WALLEY briefly addressed the Convention, returning his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the Convention. He spoke of the great necessity for the united action of the Whigs in the State of Massachusetts from the disastrous coalition which now humbled her to the dust. He said that there were those who were dissatisfied with the national nominations, but he asked those who were Scott Whigs if they would not have the courtesy to believe that they were Whigs. He asked that there should be kindness and conciliation on the part of the Scott Whigs towards those who were dissatisfied with the national nominations. He said that the Webster Whigs, to a man, would work to place Clifford and Huntington in the office of Governor and United States Senator, and that the State depends on both Scott Whigs and Webster Whigs."

He said that he had made up his mind to vote the *Regular Whig National Ticket*. [Great applause.] He said he had done so in accordance with his own judgment, and he did not see that any good was to result from Mr. Webster voting for him. He believed that he would be throwing away his vote. He did not believe any practicable good would result from a movement in his favor at this time; and concluded by offering the following sentiment: "The Whig Party—One and inseparable in contending for Whig measures; as long as they remain one and inseparable in contending for Whig measures, they will be perpetual."

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.—A friend who has travelled a great deal through Indiana and Illinois since the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, brings us the most encouraging accounts of the way things are working in those States. He tells an amusing incident which occurred in a stage coach in Illinois. A Whig and Democrat had been discussing the free-trade question until both got pretty warm, when the Whig became satisfied that his opponent was an obstinate fellow, who would not be convinced of his error, and put an end to the dispute by proposing a vote on the Presidency. "Gentlemen," said the Whig, "You who are Whigs will say 'aye,' and you who are Democrats will say 'no.'" "Stop," says the Democrat, "that's not the way to put it. You must take the vote as between Scott and Pierce, for I'm a Democrat, but I'm going for Scott; my neighbor here is a Democrat, and he's voting for Scott; too, and the fact is, we're concluded in our section not to make a party question of it." It is hardly necessary to say that the vote of that stage-load was unanimously for Scott.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

An Oregon correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, in speaking of the famous Oregon Land Law, which gives a mile square of land to every actual settler married before a certain date, says that it set the whole country on fire, and every body got married that day. The severity of marriageable females, however, was such that in some instances girls of 14, 13, 12, and even 11 years of age were married in order to secure the land privileges.

GRAY ROBERT.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on the evening of the 21st instant, Mr. E. G. McKim, of Troy, New York, was robbed of \$48,900. He is a well-known wool-buyer, and had placed the money in three packages, between the mattress of his bed in his room at a public house, from whence it was stolen. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for its recovery.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PISCICULTURE.

Artificial Foundation of Fish.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER, 1852.

I do not remember to have met in the columns of the *Intelligencer* any notice, of a character to satisfy the reasonable curiosity of intelligent men, on the subject of pisciculture, or the artificial breeding of fish. This new branch of industry has of late years assumed in France an importance of which people abroad are but little aware. The success of the practical efforts of a couple of obscure unlettered fishermen to restock with fish the streams upon which they exercised their calling gradually attracted attention. Scientific men took up the subject, not, as previously, for the satisfaction of philosophical inquiry, or as a learned amusement, but to invoke the aid of Government in popularizing the knowledge of pisciculture, and making its practice common throughout France. They saw that it might become an important element of national wealth, by enlarging immensely the field of agricultural industry, and procuring for the whole population a more varied and abundant supply of healthy animal food. Government did take the matter in hand. Individual efforts were judiciously encouraged. Money was appropriated for the dissemination of the knowledge of the practical processes required in the new art. The result has been highly satisfactory. Many rivers have been abundantly stocked with various species of fish most useful as food, and which were before entirely unknown in their waters. Other rivers whose supply was rapidly diminishing have been abundantly restocked by means of artificial foundation. The practicability of the art, and its immense economical value, have been established in France, and we may confidently expect that the art will henceforth thrive, and tell every year more and more distinctly upon individual comfort and national prosperity.

I have collected during the last three or four years a considerable amount of information upon this subject—upon the history of pisciculture, its modes, and the results which have been obtained. Do I err in believing that this information will furnish the matter for two or three interesting and valuable letters? The information will be new and curious, I am satisfied, to very many of your readers; and I cannot help thinking it also of great practical interest and importance. Animal food, to be sure, is not used in insufficient quantities by any class of the population in any part of the United States; but a greater variety and abundance of the most esteemed species of fish would be highly acceptable at the humble meal of the poor and on the sumptuous tables of the rich. Pisciculture affords the ready and cheap and certain means of assuring in all parts of the country supplies of nearly all the varieties of the prized table fish. It can hardly be doubted that, when the plain well-ascertained facts upon this subject shall come to be generally known in the United States, agriculturists all over the country will establish upon their farms and plantations nurseries for the production of fish by artificial foundation, as they now produce fruits in their orchards and cattle in their fields. In the neighborhood of large cities pisciculture, like horticulture, will afford occupation and means of support to hundreds, and become the source of ample fortunes; unless, indeed, private enterprise in that direction should be prevented, as it might be, and perhaps ought to be, by intelligent care on the part of the State Governments and county authorities to keep the rivers, creeks, natural ponds, and the sea-coasts well stocked with proper varieties of fish for the public use. I propose, therefore, to make pisciculture in France the subject of two or three letters. That the present Government of France is fully aware of the importance of the subject we have almost every week sufficient proof. A *Commission of Pisciculture* has been established in the department of the Minister of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce. The commission is composed of practical men, to whom are joined several of the most distinguished members of the Academy of Sciences. M. PRINCEPIN, Minister of the Interior, has just dispatched M. COSTE, a member of the Institute, upon a domestic and foreign mission for the promotion of pisciculture. M. COSTE proceeds first to Mulhouse, where he will concert measures with the contractors whom he is to meet there for the construction of a large Government establishment for the artificial production of fish. For this work a sum of \$5,610 has been allowed. From Mulhouse M. COSTE will proceed to the department of *Izere* to inspect the similar establishments existing there, and which during the last year have been under the care of GENIS, one of the two fishermen whose experiments, commenced ten years ago, and painfully and successfully prosecuted, will give him enduring fame as the introducer of practical pisciculture into France. M. COSTE is then to go down the Rhone and inquire into the means of stocking that river with salmon, a fish not yet known to its waters. He is then to visit the salt-marshes of Provence, Languedoc, and Roussillon, to inquire into the feasibility of multiplying in those localities the lobster and oyster. M. COSTE will repair to the shores of the Adriatic, and study there the modes used, especially among the lagoons of Comaccio, of preserving the fish which they transport to such great distances, and make matter of profitable commerce. Before returning to France M. COSTE will visit the kingdom of Naples, to study the manner of propagating the oysters of Pucino, with a view to their introduction into the lagoons in the south of France.

At the instance of the Commission of Pisciculture, the Minister of Marine in July last charged M. VALENTIN, a learned ichthyologist, member of the Institute, to proceed to the sea-coast and examine the rivers emptying into the Atlantic between Havre and La Teste, and determine which of them should be selected first to be restocked by means of artificial foundation of the eggs of fish. He was also to determine what points of the coast should be chosen for the production of the lobster by the same process. Two other zoologists, members of the Academy of Sciences and of the Commission of Pisciculture, were sent on a similar mission upon the coast between Cherbourg and Granville and in the environs of Trouville. These gentlemen were all directed at the same time to study another question bearing directly upon pisciculture, on which heretofore practical men have been strongly opposed to the Academy, viz. the utility of marine plants in protecting the fry from destruction till the fish arrive at a certain age. In 1772 the Academy of Sciences expressed the opinion that the plants are of no use in that way. And upon this opinion was based the declaration of 30th October of that year, relative to the cutting of the seaweed, (*marek*), which declaration practical men have invariably protested against.

The best history of pisciculture, scientific and practical, up to the date of the document, is to be found, so far as this country is concerned, in a report addressed to the late Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, by M. MILNE EDWARDS, a distinguished zoologist, member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and of the Ministerial Commission of Pisciculture. I annex a translation of that report:

REPORT

Upon the Stocking of Rivers with Fish: addressed to the Minister of Commerce by M. MILNE EDWARDS, member of the Institute.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Moved by the interest which you so naturally feel in all discoveries which promise to increase the alimentary resources of the country, you have determined to put forward a definite opinion touching the value of various attempts which have been lately made both in France and England to effect the multiplication of fish in ponds and rivers, and augment the product of river fisheries. You have done me the honor of submitting this question to my examination, charging me more particularly to render you an account of the results obtained by fishermen who exercise their calling, near the source of the Moselle, practically applying there the process of artificial foundation, and establishing in the department of Vosges a veritable fish factory. It is with great alacrity, Monsieur LE MINISTRE, that I have conformed to your request, and shall consider myself happy if the researches I have made can aid you in endeavoring your rural industry with a new source of wealth, the importance of which will not be unheeded either by physiologists or by agriculturists; for, in fact, fish is an aliment rich in nutritive principle, and the making it more abundant, whether by the culture of it in the interior of the country, or by our sea-coasts or in the interior of the country, will be conferring a real benefit upon all classes of our population. River fisheries, in general, is not very profitable in France; but a glance at what is taking place in neighboring countries will suffice to make us comprehend how great would be its value, if in aid of our industry we

could succeed in stocking our rivers and ponds with good fish, as Nature herself has stocked the waters of Scotland and of Ireland, and as our own agriculturists stock their pastures with herds of horned animals intended to serve for our subsistence. River fisheries have long been subjected to legal regulations intended to favor the production of fish and protect the development of the fry. The royal ordinance of 1669 forms the basis of our legislation upon this subject, and contains several regulations of incontestable utility. The owners of ponds also give ordinarily some attention to the stocking of their fish with natural nurseries. But we are in the habit of abandoning to chance all that relates to the reproduction of fish in our rivers; and, bitterly complaining the while of their rapid diminution, we have used but little diligence in seeking a remedy for the evil. Public attention has at last been awakened upon this question by a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, two years ago, by one of our most distinguished zoologists, M. QUATREFAGES, ex-Professor in the Faculty of Sciences at Toulouse. This elegant writer and *savant* gave to our agriculturists useful instruction in the art of rearing fish, and strongly urged them to put in practice a process of multiplication, long since well known to physiologists, and often employed by them in their Cabinet experiments, to wit, the artificial foundation of the eggs of fishes.

We know from the works of SPALLANZANI, and also from the experimental researches of the learned M. LE MINISTRE, in connection with your former assistant PREVOST, (of Geneva,) enriched science twenty-five years ago, that artificial foundation is the result of the action exercised upon the egg in a state of maturity, by the living spermatozooids which the seminal liquor is charged: in this action takes place by the direct contact of these two reproductive elements; and that the physiological vigor of the elements may be preserved unimpaired for a longer or shorter time after being withdrawn from the influence of the living organisms within which they were elaborated. With a greater knowledge of the nature and role of the parents in the work of procreation consists solely in the formation and emission of these two generic elements. The egg is not fecundated till after it is laid; and its meeting with the spermatozooids, contact with the seminal liquor, or the action of vitality, only occurs after the emission of the spermatozooids, independent of the action of the parents, as, for instance, the currents which may exist in the water in which the sperm has been deposited. The experimenter may then, at his pleasure, determine this physiological phenomena by the chemical and anatomical structure of the eggs and seminal fluid of these animals.

A similar result is obtained by artificially fecundating the eggs produced by animals whose multiplication is not, as in the above cases, left by nature to chance, but is effected by the action of a greater number of individuals. The observations of zoologists now show that, in the most harmonious nature the fecundity of animals is regulated, not only in view of the causes of destruction to which the young are exposed before they themselves become able to concur in the reproduction of their species, but also in view of the causes of destruction to which the parents are subjected; and that according to these causes, in which the contact of the eggs with the seminal liquor does not take place till after the eggs are abandoned by the female, and depends more or less completely on chance, the number of eggs is always much more considerable than in those cases where the fecundation is effected by the direct contact of the male and female, or by the action of the male on the female, or by the action of the female on the male. In order to obtain this result, the eggs are subjected to a process of multiplication, which the contact of the eggs with the seminal liquor does not take place till after the eggs are abandoned by the female, and depends more or less completely on chance, the number of eggs is always much more considerable than in those cases where the fecundation is effected by the direct contact of the male and female, or by the action of the male on the female, or by the action of the female on the male. In order to obtain this result, the eggs are subjected to a process of multiplication, which the contact of the eggs with the seminal liquor does not take place till after the eggs are abandoned by the female, and depends more or less completely on chance, the number of eggs is always much more considerable than in those cases where the fecundation is effected by the direct contact of the male and female, or by the action of the male on the female, or by the action of the female on the male. 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